LATEST CABLE NEWS

Silence from the Beleaguered Forces in Cabul.

CAMPOS AND CANOVAS.

Austria Sows the Seeds of War in Galicia.

FRANCE WITHOUT A LEADER

Russian Revolutionists and the Limit of Autocracy.

CHILEANS TAKE TARAPACA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 23, 1879. The Lord Mayor's Mansion House fund for the relief of the distress in Ireland amounted last night to nearly \$5,000.

The Pall Mall Gazette publishes the last HERALD weather warning under the head line "A Christmas Box from America."

The News' St. Petersburg correspondent is informed that the first meeting of the Russian Council of Ministers has been convoked for the A commission will meet at Berlin after the New Year holidays to draft measures for the

prevention of carrying yellow fever infection on board ships. The Poer's Berlin despatch says the Russian

government has imperatively demanded that the Slavophile associations discontinue politieal agitation. The net profits of the fête on the 18th inst.. which was organized by the Paris journalists

for the relief of the sufferers by the floods in Spain, are about 300,000f. The Post's Berlin despatch says intelligence from Cannes indicates that the Czarina's condition is so critical that there is little hope of her

survival for more than a brief time. Two hundred and eighty emigrants have left Treviso and Udine, Italy, for America. The emigration agents are busy in many parts of Italy, where the distress is unusually great.

The correspondent of the Daily News at Rome reports that a fire on Sunday in the Sforza Cesarini Palace caused considerable damage. Some valuable works of art were destroyed.

The Times' correspondent at Bucharest tele-graphs that the Roumanian journals state that Mr. John A. Kasson, United States Minister at Vienna, has been ordered by his government to otiate a commercial treaty between the United States and Roumania.

Victor Hugo, in receiving a committee of the Philotechnical Society of the South American Republics, to urge him to use his influence with the Paris Municipal Council to christen one of the streets of Paris with the name of "Bolivar," said that he entirely sympathized with the movement, and promised his support. THE PAIL OF SECOCCENT.

Advices from Cape Town state that Chief Second that the resistance was less determined than was expected. The Times believes that the capture of the stronghold of Secoceni has given the finishing stroke to native disturbances in South Africa.

JOHN BRIGHT AND THE TEMPS.

The Paris Temps, discussing Mr. John Bright's public, with its 2,500 (!) soldiers reduced to police duties, is his example of it. He seemed speech at the Potter banquet at Rochdale on dangerous neighbors."

PARNELL.

Mr. Charles S. Parnell, addressing a crowd at Queenstown previous to his departure for New York by the steamer Scythia on Sunday, said he hoped that one of the results of his visit to the United States would be to show that the hearts of the Americans would beat warmly toward Ireland. He said if Mr. Michael Davitt was put on trial, or if repressive measures were introduced in the House of Commons before the 1st of March next, when he intended to return, he would return immediately. NORDENSKJOLD.

In a letter from Professor Nordenskjöld, the Arctic explorer, to the Russian Geographical Society, he advocates the establishment of a regular navigation line to the mouth of the River Jenisei, Siberia. He even believes that the mouth of the River Lena may be regularly reached from Russia and America. With a view to this end he proposes the establishment of lifeboat and hospital stations on the Siberian

FUNERAL BAKED MEATS. M. Paul de Cassagnac, in an article published in the Pays, proposes another period of six months' mourning for the late Prince Imperial on the ground that his place in the party and dynasty has not yet been filled.

RUSSIA WANTS A CONSTITUTION. The Standard's Berlin correspondent states that the Russian ambassadors abroad have received a circular purporting to issue from the Revolutionary Committee, threatening that if the ambassadors do not represent to the Czar

that the country wants a constitution the Czar will be removed from the throne. The Times's Vienna despatch says M. Novikoff has gone to St. Petersburg. His departure being rather sudden, it may be inferred that M. Novikoff has received some special orders. The summoning of Count Schouvaloff and MM. IPOubril and Novikoff to St. Petersburg is, loubtless, for the purpose of submitting their reports on the situation as a basis for the deter-mination of the Russian policy.

RUSSIAN TROOPS IN POLAND.

The Standard's Berlin correspondent says :-There being still no reduction in the number of Russian troops in Poland and Lithuania, Anstria, acting probably with an under-standing with Germany, deems it necessary to prepare to increase her forces in Bastern Galicia." [The Russian fortresses in Poland have been greatly strengthened, and the construction of the great arms depot at Kowno is being rapidly proceeded with. These works have already so far advanced that they form Kowno, Wilna and Warsaw into a triangle, enclosing the Russian troops in that district. The number of troops concentrated on the western borders has been but little reduced since 1875, but they have been moved about, sometimes toward the Austrian and at other

times toward the Prussian frontier. They are now

somewhat more generally disposed throughout Poland. It is said, however, that there are 184

battalions of foot, 100 squadrons of horse and 212 guns quartered close to the frontiers,

the cavalry and artillery being chiefly stationed in cantonments on the Prussian side in a line with Wloclawek, Ostrolenka, Bjelostock, Vrodno and Suwalki. The reason assigned for the massing of these men is the possibility of counteracting thereby the celerity of German and Austrian troops should the armies of these Powers be mobilized.

CANOVAS IN DIFFICULTIES. All the special despatches from Madrid agree that the Ministry of Schor Canovas del Castillo becoming more unpopular daily. General Martinez-Campos, who heretofore favored comciliation, is now openly hostile to the government in consequence of the dismissal of the generals who had previously withdrawn their resignations at his request. One of the dismissed generals on Saturday gave a banquet to General Martinez Campos and thirty other officers, together with a number of colonial members of the Chamber of Deputies. General Martinez Campos was one of the speakers in the Senate yesterday who consured the government for the dismissal of the generals who had withdrawn their resignations, but was not himself, as stated, one of those dismissed. An official despatch was read in Cabinet Council yesterday announcing that the most important insurgent leader in Cuba and two of his lieutenants had been killed, and that the insurgent leader of the District of Cienfuegos and eight of his followers had sur-

AFGHANISTAN.

GOUGH MOVES SLOWLY FORWARD-GREAT PREPARATIONS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER-TRAVERSING THE PATAL GROUND OF 1842-WAITING FOR NEWS-YAKOOB IN EXILE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 22, 1879. The situation in Afghanistan is still most alarming to the public and distressing to those who have relatives or friends entrenched at Sharpur or snow-bound among the passes. The silence is broken this morning by an unsatisfactory despatch to the Times from its correspondent at Candahar, who is the heart Cabul of all but the military correspondents. He says "the news from Cabul excites neither the tribesmen, lent at Candahar, who is the nearest to surprise nor apprehension here. The tribesmen, who have hitherto been occupied in preparing their lands for the spring crops, are now free from labor for three months, and thus long the excitement may be expected to last. No at. tempt ought to be made before spring to do more than to hold our position. General Steward's command on the whole line from Dadur to Candahar consists of 9,075 effective men. The tribes along the line are quiet." But this despatch has failed to calm the excitement which is here universally felt. For Candahar itself there is little anxiety. General Stewart's proverbial economy has been supplemented by the liberality of Si Richard Temple on his recent visit to the city, and both the transport and commissariat departments are now known to be in working order. Necessaries have been brought in from the outlying country. Sahib Jan's tribe-the Turakis-have made submission. The city has been cleaned from end to end. Cholera has entirely disappeared and the troops are now enjoying perfect weather. General Stewart has not yet received instructions to advance on Cabul, but the road is still known to be practicable as far as Ghuznee. The Jajio are gathered at Thall. Reconnoitring parties have been stopped by small bands of them brandishing knives and singing war songs. The passes around Khelat-i-Ghilzai are at this season infested with bears. But the approach to Cabul from the south is believed by ail who know the country to be the most feasible and the one most likely to be taken by reinforce ments from India.



RAVINE AND CREVASSE, More immediate interest, however, centres round the forces which are already in Afghanistan and are marching along the road which the disasters of 1842 have invested with a romantic and gloomy interest. The Standard announces that the Ghilzais have assembled between Klurd Cabul and Jagdulluk and comments on the fact that it was in this minor pass, among these rocky defiles and mountain gorges that most of the 26,000 men, women and children-Asiatics and Europeans-who fell in Afghanistan, were assailed by the regulars and the wild hill tribes, and finally succumbed to hunger among the deep snows and wintry blasts of that inhospitable region. The Khoord Cabul Pass is five miles long, shut in on either hand by a line of lofty hills, with a torrent dashing down the centre which even intense frost is powerless to arrest. The destruction of life at this stage was very great in 1842. The British retreat was continued through a defile called the Dark Pass, only fifty yards long, and the Tazeen Pass, three miles long. Next day General Elphinstone fell into the hands of the enemy. The troops then entered the terrible pass of Jagdulluk, two miles long, and very narrow and precipitous, and found the exit closed by strong barriers of prickly hollyoak stretched across the defile. Here, with twenty muskets for their only weapons, the miserable remnant of the British forces made their stand. General Gough is traversing the same ground to-day.] Calcutta despatches say:-"General Gough reports that in consequence of the desultory attacks of the Ghilzais it became necessary to attack them all along the line; that the Ghilzais have been driven off and he hopes they are dispersing."

REINFORCEMENTS. Lord Lytton's official report of the situation was published this afternoon. It runs as follows :- "General Bright reports the movement of reinforcements all along the line. General Gough marched yesterday for Cabul. Azmatullah Khan, the Ghilzai chief of Inghman, who led the tribe in a recent engagement with General Gough's command (mentioned in a despatch from Calcutta of this date), is reported to have been wounded. His followers appear to be deserting him. Reinforcements have been sent to Dakka in consequence of a report that the Mohmunds are assembling in that vicinity." General Hugh Gough has only two native regiments-the Fifth Punjab cavalry and Fifth Punjab infantry-at present under his

march. It is hourly expected that we shall have news of his safe arrival in Cabul. Jenkins and the guides are believed to have marched in from Butkhak and to be safe in Sharpur. Meanwhile the supplies being hurried forward from India, General Roberts' friends are so secure of his safety that they are carrying with them a stock of old magazines and periodicals to culiven the winter campaign in Cabul. There is much bustle and animation at Peshawur. Troops are pouring in daily from the northwest. Camels are being laden with stores. The government is advertising for laborers on the railway works from Rawal Pindi to Peshawur, and though the sappers have come in from the Khyber Valley the frontier operations are being pushed steadily forward. The Kurrum route is totally blocked with snow. The dawk-bungalow recently opened at Kohat, beside which the mail cart used to run, has been abandoned. The telegraph wire, completed up to Basawal, has not yet been put into use. All the dawks sent through the Khurd Cabul Pass have been looted by Azmatullah's Ghilzais, under the command of his naibs, Kader and Sadu, and Sadu has informed the British that he was promised a handsome sum for keeping the pass open. The streets of Cabul are said to lie deep in the snow; but there is no definite news from the city.

YAKOOB AT MERRUT.

A despatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says:—"The ex-Ameer, Yakoob Khau, has arrived at Meerut. He is confined under military and police guards, but it is doubtful whether he will be kept there long, as the proximity of Meerut to Delhi and to other centres of Mussulman tradition renders it an inexpedient place for the safe custody of Mohammedan State prisoners." [General Roberts was made acquainted with the Ameer's determination to abdicate on the morning of October 12, the day fixed for the durbar in the Bala Hissar, at which the proclamation was read. The sovereign, who was merely the puppet of a set of intriguing Ministers, and was doubtful of his future treatment at the hands of the British, showed just a flash of resolution on this occasion, and leaving his camp, below Siah Snng Ridge, came to headquarters with only two personal attendants. He saw General Roberts, and after explaining that his life was so miserable that he would sooner be a grass cutter in the British camp than Ameer of Afghanistan begged that his abdication might be accepted. He was very anxious to leave Cabul, and as he would have stood a fair chance of having his throat cut by his late subjects, it was decided to send him to India. Acting on statements made in apparent good faith, General Roberts ordered his guard to be suddenly doubled; all tents to be cleared away from that in which Yakoob Kahn was lodged, except one small one for four of his servants; and at the same time a sentry with fixed bayonet was placed within his own tent and four others stationed outside. It was said Yakoob Kahn had the design of escaping to Turkestan, and that his horses were stand-ing ready saddled near at hand to be used as soon as night closed in. So the same guard remained over him, except that during the day the sentry was withdrawn from inside the tent. His food was also carefully examined before being sent into him, and he was cut off from all communication with his friends. He had been made the tool of clever intriguers ever since his father's death, and the British were obliged to be on their guard against, any secret combina tion of chiefs who might seek to upset their newly born authority. The mere presence of Yakoob Khan in the camp since he left Kushi had raised him a host of enemies, but it was thought that this enmity would be concealed so long as his name could be of service to ambi-tious men. Once he had served their purpose he would be thrown over and his life would in jeopardy. He was too weak even to head a

party.] The St. Petersburg Gazette says the Afghan revolt is due to the cruelty of the English victors. It charges General Roberts with gross cruelty toward the Afghans.

DE FREYCINET DECLINES.

AN UNEXPECTED MOVE ON THE CHESSBOARD OF FRENCH STATECRAFT-THE MINISTER OF PUBLIC WORKS FEARS TO BE USED BY POLI-TICIANS-A CALL FOR LEON SAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Paris, Dec. 23, 1879.

Le Temps of yesterday morning said "President Grévy has not yet accepted the resignations of the members of the Cabinet, and M. De Freyeinet has not yet replied whether he consents to form another." During the day it was announced that M. de Freycinet had declined the task. Thereupon President Grévy requested Premier Waddington to retain the Presidency of the Council and reorganize the Ministry. M. Waddington has asked for twenty-four hours' delay and has meantime urged President Grévy to intrust the duty to M. Leon Say. It is believed that, if the Premier finally refuses to act, M. Leon Say will be charged with the formation of a new Cabinet. Several Paris special correspondents concur in the opinion that a Cabinet formed by M. Leon Say could not be a permanent one. The Standard's Paris correspondent gives the following as some of the reasons why M. de Freycinet declined to form a Cabinet :- He does not care to set himself in opposition to M. Gambetta; he is disinclined to take office on suffrance, and many leading politicians to whom he applied who would willingly serve under Gambetta would not do so under him. It is significant that M. Gent (member of the Republican Union) has been elected member of the Chamber of Deputies from Orange, Department of Vaucluse, receiving 6,069 votes, against 4,093 for M. Humbert (Communist), and M. Maze (moderate republican) has been elected from Versailles, Department of Scine-et-Oise, receiving 4,480 votes against 1.264 for M. Buffenoir (radical). The Times' Paris despatch says the report of

the refusal of M. De Freycinet to form a Cabnet requires confirmation.

A LIBERAL VICTORY.

WADDY DEFEATS WORTLEY AT THE SHEFFIELD POLLS-UNUSUAL EXCITEMENT IN THE STREETS-A DARE MAJORITY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] SHEFFIELD, Dec. 22, 1879. The election for a member of the House of Commons to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Right Hon. John Arthur Roebuck (an ardent supporter of the foreign policy of Lord aconsfield) took place here to-day. Mr. Samuel Danks Waddy, member for Barnstaple, who obtained the Chiltern Hundreds in order to contest the seat for Shef-field, was the liberal candidate, and Mr. Charles Stuart Wortley, barrister, a cousin of the Earl of Warneliffe, was the conservative candidate. The poll closed at four o'clock this evening. The public excitement has seldom been equalled. It is believed that 30,000 out of 39,000 electors on the register voted. Aged and infirm voters were carried command. The Turi Maliks accompany his from their beds to the polling place. There are

large crowds of people in the streets, it was believed that when it became dark a small provocation would ereate disturbance The respectable inhabitants desired the Mayor to postpone the declaration of the result of the election till morning, but at eleven P. M. it was announced that The total vote polled was 27,646. Mr. Waddy, liberal, received 14,062 votes, and Mr. Wortley, conservative, 13,584, being a majority of 478 for Mr. Waddy. [The election has little else than a local importance. The nomination of Mr. Stuart Wortley as the conservative candidate was the best that could be selected. Mr. Wortley was well known in the town. He is the cousin of Lord Wharneliffe, of "Don't care a button" and "Beefsteak Club" fame, and he was selected as the second conser vative candidate for the general election. Moreover, Mr. Wortley, like Mr. Waddy, is a barrister. The two candidates may therefore be said to be fairly weighted, as far as their personal and intellectual qualifications are concerned. Mr. Wortley, however, called himself a "liberal conservative." Mr. Waddy was a frank liberal. The political difference between the two candidates was, therefore, very slight.]

The Times in its leading article says that the Sheffield election is a legitimate liberal victory.

CABLE NOTE.

The fund started by the Figure for the relief of the poor in Paris has reached 1,000,000 francs. Severo eather continues to prevail here. Several deaths have occurred in the streets from cold and privation. The River Seine is passable afoot a several points within the city.

ANOTHER CHILEAN VICTORY.

DEFEAT OF THE ALLIES AND CAPTURE OF TARAPACA BY THE CHILEANS-REVOLUTIONS IN PERU AND BOLIVIA.

The following despatch has been received at the Chilean Legation in Washington from the

Chilean Consul General at Panama:-"On the 27th of November a bloody and stubborn battle took place between the Chileans

masters of the field, occupying the town of "A revolution has broken out in the province of Moquegua, Peru. It is led by General Cho-

cane in favor of Pierold.

"Intelligence received from La Paz, Bolivia, announces that a revolution has taken place on account of the recent defeat, the leader being M. Nunez del Prado.'

The Chilean Minister at Paris telegraphs to the Chilean Consul in London that the pretended recent victory of the Peruvian and Bolivian allies over the Chileans is officially denied. He says:-"The entire province of Tarapaca is now in our power."

BASEBALL IN HAVANA.

A baseball club from Rochester, N. Y., met the strongest picked nine out of the four Havens clubs resterday and defeated them by a score of 21 to 7 in the presence of five thousand people. The Americans played with only two errors, winning rapturous applause. They will repeat the match on Christmas Day, and will leave here on the 26th inst for New Orleans.

THE UTE QUESTION.

RETURN OF OURAY FROM THE CAMP OF THE WHITE RIVER INDIANS-PROBABLE FAILURE

Las PINOS AGENCY, Col., Dec. 22, 1879. Ouray has just arrived from the camp of the White River Utes, and aunounces to the commission that he was unable to effect a surrender of the pris oners demanded by the commission. Ouray has oners demanded by the commission. Ouray has given the White River Utes until the 23d inst. to de-liver up the prisoners. This is his ultimatum, and if not compiled with by that time he will call for the troops and assist them in a war against Douglass and his tribe. Ouray says the feeling is very strong against giving up the Indians, and he is of the opinion that the war faction will prevail. Ouray has done all in his power to carry out the peace policy of the government, and, having failed, is ready to assist the War Department whenever it shall companies

OURAY'S ULTIMATUM ACCEPTED-ACTION OF CHIEF JACK.

Los Pinos Agency, Dec. 21, 1879. Chief Oursy has informed the Commission that the Indians have accepted his ultimatum. General Hatch is ready to leave with the prisoners, but is compelled to await the arrival of Sowerwick, who is on his way from Grand River to accompany the chiefs to Washington as the representative of the White River Utes. Jack was also selected by Ouray to represent that tribe, but his near failed him and he declined the trip, fearing arrest. Jack's change is attributed by Ouray to Mormon influence. Jack has decided to quit the reservation and join Sitting Bull. He informed Ouray that he was a man with a carbine and plenty of ammunition and he proposed to fight. General Hatch will probably start on the 25th inst. The Indian prisoners will be under military guard, detailed from Fort Garland. is on his way from Grand River to accompany

GENERAL HATCH'S REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 22, 1879. The Secretary of the Interior received this evening the following telegram from General Hatch:-

Los Pinos, Dec. 22, 1879.

Ouray returned from the White River Utes this morning. He has given the tribe until the 23d to bring in the prisoners. We shall know then whether they will be given up. There is a sertous division in the tribe.

HATCH, Commissioner.

BOUNTY FOR FARRAGUT'S MEN.

At a meeting of the Farragut Association this evening a committee consisting of Mr. B. S. Os-born, president of the National Farragut Association, and William Simmons, secretary of the meeting, were appointed to go to Washmeeting, were appointed to go to washington to urge the Schate Committee on Naval Affairs to press the matter of introducing a bill authorizing the payment to the officers and men composing Farragut's fleet as bounty for the destruction of the enemy's vessels below New Orleans the sum of \$143,643, the balance of \$208,600, decreed by the United States District Court for the District of Columbia.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23-1 A. M. For the Middle States and New England, south and

west winds, warmer, partly cloudy or clear weather, stationary or rising barometer. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary pressure and temperature, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather, followed in the West Gulf States by

falling barometer and light rains.

For the Pacific coast regions, partly cloudy weather and occasional light rains. For the canal regions of New York and New Jer-

sey, temperatures continue above freezing.

The rivers will generally fall, except a slight rise n the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi. The display of cautionary signals will be discontinued on the lakes on and after the 25th, except at Ludington, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in com-

temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudaut's pharmacy, Herallo Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

1878, 1879.

3 A. M. 39 16 3:30 P. M. 38 32 6 A. M. 37 24 6 P. M. 34 30 9 A. M. 37 27 9 P. M. 33 33 12 M. 38 31 12 P. M. 31 33 Average temperature restoration. 2834 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 3634

A Broken Shaft Grinding a Hole in Her Stern.

WORKING THE PUMPS FOR HOURS

Repairs To Be Made at Baltimore and the Voyage Resumed.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERAID.]

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 22, 1879.
The beautiful steam yacht Henriette, formerly the ghraun, and recently purchased from Mr. Bot cault by Mr. Henri Say, cousin of the French Min-ister of Finance in M. Waddington's Cabinet, in which to make a tour of the world, met with a serious accident that at one time threatened to result in her total loss. This yacht, with her tender, the Follette, was in the roads last week during the prevalence of an easterly storm and paid a visit to Norfolk. On Tuesday last, the weather having moderated, the two vessels sailed south for Charleston, S. C., passing out through the Capes about three P M. They had a fine run that night, but the following morning a northeast storm set causing a heavy chop sea. By this time the Henriette was about one hundred miles from Cape Henry, in the Gulf Stream, with Cape Hatteras bearing twenty-five miles northwest on her star-board quarter. The vessel labored considerably, but no danger was apprehended until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when it was discovered that some-thing had gone wrong with her machinery.

A DEFECTIVE SHAFT.

The engine was at once stopped and an examination made, when it was found that the shaft, where it passes through the deadwood at the stern bearing had split open, and the turning of the shaft had lit erally bored a hole through her hull, through which a stream of water was running. The shaft had evidently been defective at this point when put in, but the flaw had not been observed by her owner. Considerable excitement was occasioned when the true state of affairs was known The pumps were at once manned by the crew, and it required two of them well handled to keep the water from gaining upon them. The Henrielte is brig-rigged, and it was decided to put her under canand the allied forces. The Chileans remained vas and try to make Hampton Roads, that being the nearest port. The wind was blowing heavy from the northeast, and it was not until Friday that they made Body Island Light. By this time the wind had hauled to the southeast, and the brig Aabine, Captain Blix, came along and offered her assistance.

TAKING TO THE BRIG.

M. Say, who had his wife, child and three female servants on board, deemed it best for their safety to transfer them to the Aabine, which was accomplished without accident, and the vessel with M. Say proceeded to Baltimore. The Henriette was ordered to follow them and if possible make Hampton Roads. The Asbine in the Capes at three P. M. on Saturday, having a fair wind, and proceeded up the bay. The Henriette came along under easy canvas, her crew managing to hold their own against the water, and reached the Capes on Sunday morning in safety. By noon she was anchored in the roads, and Captain Lafond telegraphed to Norfolk for a powerful tug to come down and endeavor to overhaul the Aabine, for the purpose of bringing M. Say and family here.

M. SAY'S ACCOUNT OF THE MISHAP-THE VOY-AGE AROUND THE WORLD TO BE CONTINUED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] BALTIMORE, Dec. 22, 1879.

The Norwegian brig Aabine, Captain A. Blix, arrived in Baltimore this morning, having on board as passengers M. Henri Say, his wife, infant child and three servants, who were taken from the yacht Henriette at nine o'clock on Friday morning, while the latter was in a disabled condition in the Gulf Stream, off Cape Hatteras. M. Say took rooms at the Ren nert House, where he was seen by your correspond-ent. The distinguished tourist was disposed to make light of the mishap which had befallen the Henriette, and stated that, beyond the discomfort attending the accident, the party had not been at any time concerned about it.

"My yacht is a perfect sailer," he remarked, "and the only damage to her was the breaking of the shaft and a slight leakage that did not endanger her safety in the least.'

The details of the accident as given by him are as follows:—The Henriette left Norfolk early on Thurs-

day morning, and proceeded in a southerly course until seven o'clock that evening, when, during a heavy gale, the shaft of her propeller broke, causing the steering gear to become disarranged and the vessel to leak. Sails were set and the yacht was headed for Hampton Roads, but she steered badly, and was difficult to manage The following morning they were overtaken by the brig Aabine and tendered assistance. M. Say felt confident of the safety of the yacht, but, desiring to have her brought safe into port without de-lay, determined to come in on the brig for assist-ance. Accordingly, he and his family were trans-ferred to the brig, and after instructing the captain the vessels parted company. The Henrietto con-tinued to make her headway toward the Capes and arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday. The arrived at mampion loads yesterday. The tug Robert T. Banks has gone down the bay to her relief and will bring her to Baltimore, where she will un-dergo the necessary repairs. The consort of the Henriette, the Follette, is now at Charleston and will remain there until joined by the Henriette. The two will then continue the voyage around the world, M. Say and his family, of course, continuing their journey on the Henriette.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Colonel Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; Steven son Burke, of Cleveland, and J. N. McCallough, of Pittsburg, are at the Windsor. Ex-Congressman Schofield and Colonel Alexander Piper, of West Point: B. S. W. Clark and J. H. Ramsey, of Albany; General George A. Sheridan, of Louisiana, and Gov-ernors Head, of New Hampshire; Proctor, of Vermont, and Andrews, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamships Gallis, for Queenstown and Liverpool, and Amerique, for Havre, will sail from this port on Wednesday.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at eleven A. M., and for France direct at twelve The New York Herald-Edition for Europe-will be ready at half-past eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents,

A NOTABLE EVENT!

THE ADMIRATION OF THE WORLD.

On the 1st December, 1878, a great and important improvement is announced in Mrs. 8. A ALLEN'S colobrated World's HAIR RESTORKE, a wonderful improvement in the proparation, and the bottle is enlarged. Each bottle is no pink paper wrapper, of new and ologant design, with the London and Farls address on.

The nature of the great improvement is in its wonderful life giving proporties to faded or falling hair, and more quickly changing gray or white hair to its natural youthful color and beauty. It is not a dye.

It requires only a few applications to restore gray hair to its youthful color and listrous beauty, and induced insuring the provide and instrument of the provide and in the property of the provide and in the provide and its office. It is not a dye.

Dandruff is quickly and the consolinal use is all that is needed to preserve it in the highest perfection and boauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by draggists, \$1.25 per bottle.

A.—"KEEP OUT THE COLD."

Use Received with the Cold with the Cold windows.

Whather Strikes on your doors and windows.

S. ROEBUCK & CO., 104 Fulton st.

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A.—A.—VERY LIGHT,

WARM OVERSHOES,

Largest Stock in the city.

SELF-ACTING OVERSHOES, put on and off without using the hand or solling the give.

BROOKS, No. 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

A.-BROOKS' PATENT CORK SOLE BOOTS and SHOES, recontinended by all physicians, No. 1,106 Brondway, corner 29th st. A HANDSOME CHRISTMAS PRESENT CAN BE

selected from our immense stock of birds and cages,
MANHATTAN BIRD STORE, 8th av., corner 42d st.
A.—HOLIDAY HATS FOR GENTLEMEN READY
for inspection; nopular prices. BURKE, 214 Broadway
(Park Bank Building).

A.—PEERLESS AND UNAPPROACHABLE. THE KNOX SILK HAY is a most appropriate gift for gentlement of tasts and refinement. 212 Broadway and Fifth Avenue

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